THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The Graduates on Board the Constellation Outward Bound.

A Peep at the Middles in Their New Quarters What They May Have To Do-Opinions and Sentiments of the Old Blue-Noses-How the "Young Uns" Act-The Food and Accommodation-The New Candidates Fighting for Admission.

ANNAPOLIS, June 7, 1872. I paid a visit to the Constellation this afternoon to see how the middles like their change of quarters leasant groves of the Naval School to the them out on their annual four months' cruise, nd will start about the 10th. Her officers are:ier, Jeffers: First Lieutenaut, Bridgeman deator, Clark; Instructor in Navigation, Train; s, Wilson, Reisinger, Perkins, Coles; Master, nam; Chaptain, Van Meter. Armed with a m the Commodore and a smile from hi I marched boldly down to the Long Wharf, was reeted by a shrill-voiced parrot on the Dale, a half turesque seamen leaning over the taffrafi and a sleepy marine supporting his corpulent frame against a solitary lamppost. I clambered on board the Santee, lying here, despite her grimly, grinning tiers of guns, and from hence was rowed by two romantic-looking saflor boys out into the middle of the Severa, where the Constellation romantic-looking saflor boys out into lay-a very trim ship indeed, with a neat, tidy air about her, speaking well for her officers and She is said to be the fastest sailer in the now that the Idaho is disabled. The Idaho, you will remember, was some time since caught in on out East and whacked about in a barbaous fashion. I was shown down into the cabin. where the officers were at tea-and a very inviting tea it was, quite a contrast doubtless to what man (Captain Jeffers being at Washington) politely asked me up to his cabin, and, having submitted to slight pumping, detailed several midshipmen to madergo a much more extensive one, excusing him-self on the plea of work. I should imagine he had a great deal to do, for he is a straight, soldierly-My first chaperone was Mr. Halsey, an obliging first ass man, who took me all over the ship. I was lucky enough to chance upon the crew at supper. The sailors present a picture sque appearance squat-ted on the spar deck, in groups, their rations being placed in the same situation—great bearded jaws, crunching with inimitable gusto some very hard tack, and lips greasy with by no means the freshest We then went below to see the mid shipmen at their suppers. Very blue and grim looked, seated in rows at long extension nibbling away at most crustaceous bread washed down by a cup of meal coffee. The first class are allowed to have private messes-five in The class appoints a committee for the to go on shore at every port and purchase delicacies, or, as they are classically termed in techno-navai phraseology, "spuds." The committee this year are Neuse, Badger and Wilner. The ount of reverence paid these gentlemen by their classmates in their official capacity is something emarkable. If these poor fellows relied only or he ship's fare during the voyage they would have a hard time indeed. Said one of them to me, "Comin from Madeira once we were thirty days out at sea. and 'at sea' in more respects than one. We not only had nothing to cat, but we also had 'nothing

LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE nat it is cracked up to be. Some day ordered up aloft with clean shirts on, and com down all tarred up and required to appear in new rig within a very consise period. Can't have ing done on board and the consequence is we fellows who are particular have to go about looking like 'dowdy dumps.' And on our Madeira cruise we had to wash in sait water. Just try it once and see how it is." I thanked him kindly and said I would at some future day. "And," he conoh, no! and the flour got musty and so did th bread. I pledge you my word I've frequently made a heavy meal of hard tack and molasses! That too have to handle the ship, but also must study hard Navigation and seamanship are two very diment ches. Are going to have a good deal of gunpery this year. The Constellation is a regula gunnery ship. Have all sorts of small arms; eight broadsiders, nine-inch and two pivots elever and a new gun, the Gatting revolving ride bore, with which we're going to experiment." 'Ar'nt you afraid of her ?" said I innocently.

"Oh, no!" and a mingled smile of profound dis. dain and heroic indifference mantled his face a he replied, "I wouldn't be afraid to walk right it front of its mouth :"
"No," said I, parenthetically, "If it isn't

londed." Here a big bell in the midst of the ship toiled an injunction to the middle to go and write his "log." The "log" is affair, consisting of white paper, envelope by two big boards. In this is entered down at the end of every watch observations on the state of th end of every watch observations on the state of the thermometer, weather, speed and anything of importance occurring on board. Each midshipman has to stand watch in some quarter of the ship for four hoors at a time, except from four o'clock in the afternoon to eight o'clock in the evening, which period is nivided into two, called "dog watches," Lucky is he who has one of these. Often, when locked in the arms of refreshing sumber, and probably amid sweet dreams of home, the poor, little seasick middle feels his hammock roughly shaken and himself pussed over on one side, while a and himself pushed over on one side, while gruff voice calls "Get up!" Drearly he raises h head and asks "What weather?" and generally ge the response, "Raining Like thunder!" with an i human chuckle from his wide awake tormenter, wi gets merry and bright, having probably in reality just come down from contemplating a slive moon and clear sky. The disheartened sleeper will at these words drop down, take one more snooze and then give a spring from his cot and rush madly up to his "watch." But the most dismal proceeding of all on slipboard is that of beating to

and these words drop down, take one more snooze, and then give a spring from his cot and rush madly up to his "watch." But the most dismal proceeding of all on Shipboard is that of beating to GENERAL QUARTERS IN THE DEAD OF NIGHT. This is tormentive to a fearful degree. In a very few minutes every midshipman is required to have his clothes on and be at his post ready for action. Demerits are given if he fail to be present, and demerits ensure more lonesome watches of fearful longevity. One poor fellow informed me he had once stood from eight to twelve o'clock at hight and from four to eight o'clock in the morning for some trifiling offence. The sailors on this ship are a fine, brawny set of men; intelligent too, I saw a good many lying about the deck absorbed in such books as "Peregrine Pickle" and "How to be a Man," which latter was grasped by an oid whitebearded English man-oi-war's man, who didn't seem to need much instruction on that subject. Heratabs were quite abundant also. A great deal of skylarking was going on among the younger members of the fratermity. Everybody seemed to have an irresistible inclination to pull everybody cise's nose. One old red headed fellow sat off in a corner very shent and gram. I walked up to him. He was busy patching away at an ancient pair of blue paints—tailor for his mess. He resented my intrusion, and looked as though he would like to insert a sedie into my leg. The young saits are not allowed to have much time of their own, are put through a thorough course of gunnery, seamanship, navigalion, making knots, writing logs and tigging exercise. In consequence there is very little of that deviltry going on among them which is such a characteristic of their's on dry hind. Sometimes a hammock string is cut, a bloody nose ensuing, but in general they spend their leisure moments snoozing away in protected corners to make up for broken rest of the previous night, in smoking "ford" on the port side, or conning the thrilling pages of "Marryatit's Sea Tales,"

The supercilions manner

The first class man recalled his wandering glances, bent them steadily on the boy and said, "I have yea." To judge from the poor little mannikin's quivering attitude you would suppose he had eyes. "I can see. I dit see you there," with which gracious acknowledgment of his presence and consequent immunity from demerits the little sait crept back under the taffrait and coiled himself up for a peaceful slumber. There are about 100 midshipmen on board and 250 seamen. In all 350 men. The whole of the first class, part of the second and all of the third go on this cruise. The fourth stays at the academy, and exercises on the Dale and Santee. The graduated class has leave, and will be broken up into squads and detailed for duty in the various squadrons. The Constellation ranks now as a third class ship; was last year a frigate, but is at present used as a sloop-of-war; was the consort last year of the Saratoga. The cruise this year will probably be to Haliffax, stopping at New London and Boston, and extends, from the loth of June to the 35th of September, when the academic year begins. The third class men are highly elated at the idea; think they'll have a glorious time. This is their first cruise. Said an oid stager to me, with a diabolical grin, "Ah, they'll get enough they will; for what with going to bed in hammooks, swung to ratters and dovetailed into one another; hammooks that may sometimes lift you out on the floor; that butt against each other with monotonous regularity when the sea is high; that are never the most luxurious anyhow, and night watches (four hours aplece), with the rising bell at six in the morning; climbing of rigging, hard tack, meal cofee, rolling seas that kneck you against all sorts of obtrusive posts and spars,

Still, there is nothing in the world that can soone make a boy a man. There is so much demand for vigilance, activity and hard work—no time allower for spinning those bright dreams and gaudy visions which have wound then selves about the actions o so many boys just entering life. "Sight seeing" is a great educator; and frequently these cruises are as far as Europe—10 the Mediterranean sometimes—and thus the middle have fine opportunities for gaining very valuable information. The Constellation is in every respect a model ship. Not only has she, perhaps, the best crew in the navy, is the best sailer, the trimmes and neatest, but also contains more improvement in avail a schizectare and mayal appliances. Sin crew in the mavy, is the best sailer, the trimmest and neatest, but also contains more improvements in navul a chitecture and naval appliances. She has a curious arrangement for expelling foul air, which is at the same time a self-blowing fog horn. The sp ing which sids the working of her anchor chain is something new, and the Gatling gun which I before aliuded to is a curious affair, to be tested on the present voyage. I had just finished examining this gun and was making my way forward when I stumbled over a big, ruby-faxed I lish sailor, crouched over a huge platter, whose contents were fast disappearing, said contents being red, stringy and noating in some sort of thich.

"What are you eating?" I asked.

"Faix, an its onious, it is," said he. I turned an inquiring glance upon the middy at my side, "Onious," he explained. And onlous sure enough they were—red onious, not, savery white fellows, with butter and cream, but red, in the skins!

"How," said I, turning to my companion, "do you and the sailors get along?"

"Oh!" he replied, drawing himself up and raising his eyebrows: "we don't have anything to do with them; they're a very ignorant set of men—very."

"Oh, no," I rejoined, laughing at his ludicrous fear of my identifying middles and "tars;" I don't mean that. I do mean, how do they like the idea of being officered by you youngsters?"

"Oh, very well. They have to, you see. We don't ask 'em."

Just then I caught the eye of an old "sait" just

"Oh, very well. They have to, you see. We don't ask 'em."

Just then I caught the eye of an old "sait" just, behind us. He grinned gravely. The middle saw that grin and changed his tone; for that grin betokened no more sly favors, no more kind hints from the veteran when his young commander shouldn't know exactly what to command. Very quickly the middle veered about: "But they're a very elever set of men—very; never saw better." At this the aged saitor's countenance cleared up; he winked kindly at the young naval man.

The first deck, on which the saitors mess, is called the spar deck; here is where hand to hand fights take place, boarding condicts, &c. The second is the gau deck, where the midshipmen's hammocks are sinng. This cruise will determine the battalion officers for next year. These officers are selected.

the gun deck, where the midshipmen's hammocks are siang. This cruise will determine the battalion officers for next year. These officers are selected, not according to standing in class, but according to skill in navigation, handling ropes and general physical appearance: in consequence the contest for these honors will be very warm, as the most empty-headed have a chance. Midshipman Shentze slands at the head of the first class. Japanese Matz is not on this expedition; Katz is, however, and, colled up under a big Parrott eleven-inch, seemed to enloy the situation hugely.

Midshipman Catter, who came near being drowsed not long since, has met with another mishap. While out rowing the other day he managed to sprain his agm severely. As I was about to take a full length portrait of Midshipman Katz, while grinning, savagely at a sigar cake, I heard a voice above shout "Boat for shore!" and had barely time to bid the officer of the deck goodby. I expressed my kindest thanks to Midshipmen Halsey, Fowler, Underwood, Muse and Nicholson, for the pains they took to show me over the ship. You may be sure the advent of a Herallo correspondent among them caused no small str. One white-bearded oid fellow, in blue jacket and flowing cravat, knotted behind his ears, addressed his fellows in this wise from the touch-hole of a broad-sider:—"Thet feller's come here to take us all down. Don't you see his pencil? One o' those chaps as is allus a floppin' their tackle about everybody else's blocks. He'll hev us every one in the paper. See ef he don't. 'Fore next week we'll enjoy an unpleasant popularity!' The sun was just setting as we pulled away from the ship, and I could descry, far up the river, innumerable small craft skinming over its smooth surface and darting around the old monitor that, blood-red, keeps watch over the Academy; and often a sweet strain would be walted down the tide quivering, and sometimes lost in the spinsh of oars. I was told these were pleasure parties, consisting chichy of Naval Sehoel ladies and

over its smooth surface and dailing around the old monitor that, blood-red, keeps watch over the Academy; and often a sweet strain would be walted down the tide quivering, and sometimes lost in the spissh of oars. I was told these were pleasure parties, consisting chiefly of Naval School hadles and some of the gradualing class who had not yet left for home. It was a beautiful evening, and, donutless, quite in accordance with the softer emotions that tugged at the heartstrings of the fair excursionists. It was THE LAST GRAND ASSAULT OF THE SEASON. This rowing party, and those belies who had not succeeded in drawing matters to an issue at the Grand Ball, were now making strenuous efforts to accomplish something satisfactory. Their efforts "in some melodious plot of beecher green and shadows numberless" had been sady futile; but soft Lydian measures catching a glad refrain from the bine waves, stirred the gentler feelings of irrefragable youngsters on this occasion. What power conditresist the charm of their influence? Proudly, gladly do the victorious fair ones guide their trumphant barks toward the cedar lined sea-wall of the Naval School as the big clock stares and "the cold, round moon shines calmly down."

THE ADMISSION EXAMINATIONS.

The examination of candidates for admission is now going on. It is very rigorous and embraces a thorough questioning in spelling, grammar, geography and arithmetic. The physical inspection is most rigid. About fifty candidates from every quarter of the Union had already serived—several from Texas and one from distant Wyoming. The most of them are lamentably ignorant of the rudiments. I met a very bright fellow from the North yesterday who told me he had passed "first rate" on orthography. "Now," said I, "spell rarefy," "Rarify," he answered readily. "No," "Weil, rar-fi-fy," worney," and he was utterly nonpussed when I showed him that it did not even contain an I. It has been found that more boys failon that one word than rny other in the vocabulary. One hundred and lifty appoint

from the 5th to the 15th inst. There will be a second course in September for those failing to pass at this—who may be reappointed—and for any new appointeds. There will probably be over a hundred in the fourth class next year, which large number will be sadly diminished by successive and more rigorous examinations. About thirty candidates have been "put through" so far; some five or six have feel "put through" so far;

JAPAN.

Fire in Jeddo, with Fatal Disasters and Most Serious Loss of Property-Miles of the City Laid in Ruins-Three Hundred People Killed-Thirty Thousand Persons Houseless.

Since the occurrence of the late serious fire in Yokohama, the city of Jeddo, Japan, has been visited by an extensive and most disastrous con dagration.

Our mail files from Jeddo, dated on the 7th of

Our mail files from Jeddo, dated on the 7th of April, report as follows:—

A very serious fire occurred at Jeddo on the afternoon of the 3d of April; no less than two square miles of the city was laid waste, 30,000 persons rendered homeless, and between two hundred and fitty and three hundred and fitty persons killed. The foreign houses burned comsist of Mr. Loureiro's, the Jeddo Roici and the French Hotel, which are completely destroyed. The English Consults and Messrs. Siebold's and Mr. Watera's houses escaped, though very narrowly. The distress is described as overwhelming, and a meeting of the Vol. sulate and Messrs. Siebold's and Mr. Water's houses escaped, though very marowity. The distress is described as overwhelming, and a meeting of the Yokohsma Chamber of Commerce has taken place, at which a memorial has been sent to the Governor of Kanagawa, expressing the willingness of the foreign community to render such assistance as is in their power.

FRANCE.

Postal Treaty with Germany-What Was Said Regarding It in the National Assembly-Why a Postal Treaty cluded, and Why It Should Be-Cataenzy in Paris-A Sensational Story of Mixed Up.

The postal treaty concluded in February last beeen France and Germany came up this week for scussion in the National Assembly. The ratificaon was agreed to after a sharp debate, lasting two lays, and in the course of which a great deal of irri-ation and bitterness of feeling was displayed tohoiseul-went so far as to stigmatize the onvention as a "shameful arrangement." It be added, however, that the Deputy mself was apparently not ashamed to make most tion alleged that the terms of the treaty were essentially "German," and that the French negotiators had been induced to accept them under sense of fear and dictation. Several Deputies, in flew of these circumstances, implored their colients were successfully combated, and the Post aster General, M. Rampont, as well as M. de musat, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, showed that the traditional policy, to which those oppos-ing the new treaty desired to bind the government,

THE INNOVATION.

It was proved, moreover, that the innovation ich the terms of the treaty involved could not e stigmatized as purely favoring German interts. The innovation embodied principles of proess universally recognized by all civilized nations. rance alone had hitherto hung back in regard to estal reforms. Among other arguments the linister of Foreign Affairs made the following re

marks relative to the necessity of a

M. de Rémusat said :- "Some time since attempt ere made to regulate our postal intercourse with who does not recognize the fact that our pos-tal relations with that country are in a ost deplorable condition. It is in ality a scandal. The existing state things excites provocation and affords enouragement to defraud the Post Office. The nego tiations favoring a new treaty proved a fallure by reason of obstacles which I have already pointed out-we adhered to principles which had become bsolete. No understanding has been arrived at and the failure entails deplorable inconveniences rom which we have, unfortunately, not been able o extricate ourselves.

ness to adhere any further to an antiquated sys-tem. She signified her determination rather to de-

ness to adhere any further to an antiquated system. She signified her determination rather to denounce the treaty and to call for a Postal Congress, with the view of establishing uniformity of rates throughout Europe.

"Nor must it be supposed that this proposition is merely sustained by writers on political econous; the fact is, the Postal Department is deeply penetrated with the importance that these new principles should be adopted as a future basis."

WHY A POSTAL TREATY WITH AMERICA WAS NOT CONCLUDED.

To believe other statements, it appears that the authorities of the French Post Office were really disposed to accede to the terms proposed by Mr. Creswell some two or three years ago; but the Minister of Finances, under whose inrisdiction the French Post Office is worked, was violentiv opposed to any innovation. Thanks to his obstituct, we have been, and are still, without a postal treaty. I am inclined to think, however, the fault does not rest entirely with the French government. The negotiations on the American side ought to have been entrusted, in the ordinary course of things, to the care of the Legation at Paris; but, for some reason or other, Uncle Sam's representative was superseded and the negotiations confided to delegates sent specially from Washington, and who, with the aid of an interpreter, bungled through a series of interviews with the French authorities, which ended finally in our remaining without any treaty whatever.

reaty whatever.
THE LATE DEBATE ON THE POSTAL TREATY

WERE EXPOSED, and—I begged him to pardon use for adding—the disgust created by the total absence of postal facili-ties. The present rate of postage for a single letter between France and New York is fixed at twenty-four cents (1f. 20c.), while the British rate is fixed between France and New York is fixed at twenty-four cents (if. 20c.), while the British rate is fixed at six cents to any part of the British rate is fixed at six cents to any part of the United States. The immediate consequence is that Americans ignore centirely the French Post Office. Letters from Paris go under cover to London or Liverpool, satisfied to a charge of six cents, and are remailed in England with another six-cent stamp. In that way the French authorities are seved the trouble- of making up an American mail. I expounded the folly of adhering to the exorbitant rate, and further explained to the Postmaster General the inconvenience of forwarding mails by slow trains to and from the ports and thence by second class steamers. The gentleman listened with great attention to my statements, which, although they conveyed nothing new in the abstract, were not known to him in full detail. Thus, for instance, I pointed out to him the fact that, to a merchant or to a banker, it might probably be a matter of little concern whether the rate of postage for a letter was fixed at ten cents or at twenty. To him despatch and rapid transit is the great object. There are no convenient mail trains between Paris and Havre, nor are express trains running in the direction of Briss and Cherbourg. The loss of interest entailed in delaying the arrival of remittances is really enormous. In order to convey an idea of the

MAGNITUDE OF THE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE MAGNITUDE OF THE COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE with the United States, I may mention that the eccipts at the American Consulate in Paris mounted, during the first three months of this ear, to the formidable sum of \$16,000. These eccipts are derived almost exclusively from fees evied on invoices of goods shipped to New York, the government in this instance has an income of the government in this instance has an income of two sorts of \$60,000; could not that sum ne applied owards subsidizing a more rapid transit of our nais? A proposition has been made at various times to establish mail agencies in Europe. In that ase the American Post Office could control the ransmission and save hundreds of thomsands of loliars. It is notorious that a traveller throughout he entire Continent of Europe can beat the mails by many hours any day in the week.

dollars. It is notorious that a traveller throughout the entire Continent of Europe can best the mails by many hours any day in the week.

A REFORM BEFORE LONG.

However, to return to my conversation with the Postmaster General of Paris, I may say there is every reason to believe that the existing nuissance will cease to exist ere long. At all events, I have the assurance of the chief of the Department that active preparations are being made in that direction. Mr. Washburne will shortly be enabled to transmit to Washington a proposition which, it is hoped, will meet the views of the Postmaster General of the United States. It will not be the fault of M. Rampont, the French Postmaster, to whom I explained in full detail all that our people require.

CATACASY ARRIVED IN PARIS

a fewweeks ago, but it appears not that he can gain a footing or make friends in the French metropolis. Only two days ago a paragraph appeared in an evening paper—the Patrie, I believe—fitting that he lived socialism in exile, a pension having been granted to him by the Russian government, subject to the condition never to allude, verbally or in writing, to his former career, and, above ah, to observe the stretest mutism in repart to his connection with the Embassy at Washington.

About ten days ago I mentioned a mysterious incident referred to in the Soft, and relating to the death of Mr. Brown, to believe those papers, is not the only American who is actively engaged in assisting the intrigues of Russian diplomacy at various courts of Europe. As an honorable exception mention is made of M. Peixotto, United States Consul at Bucharest, who, it is reported, interceded in favor of the Jews implicated in the late Roumanian riots. It is added that owing to his energetic action the government had been induced to liberate those Jows. However that may be, the Roumanians resident in Paris, and the part of the American Consul. They maintain that he may give trouble unless he minds his own business. That ought not to be difficult, considering that th

AFRICA.

Diamonds and Ivory-Market Rates a

(From the Port Elizabeth Herald, March 20.)
The diamond market is very much depressed, though there is no tack of competition for stones of good shape and color. Frices are much lower than they were, as will be evident from the report of a sale on Tuesday last, which will be found in another column, and to which we refer our readers.

2,315 M

sd. per lb. A parcel of 84 rhinoceros horns, weighing 584 lbs. brought 9d, per lb., there being a good many small horns among the lot. At a sale of ivery yesterday higher prices were obtained.

WILSON.

How the Nomination of Henry Wilson for Vice President is Taken. (Washington (June 9) correspondence of the Boston

Advertiser-administration.] Senator Wilson continues to receive congratulans from his numerous personal and political riends in all parts of the country. Among the

large number are the following:-

Hon, Harry Wilson:—

My Dean Shearon.—Presuming upon old friendship and old diens, I write to constraint you upon the new honor which was yesterday paid you by the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia. It was, however, only the payment for debt due you for services four years ago, I am heartily glad it has been paid. Your name will give strength to the ticket, and the chances are at present, that it will be successful. How I shail vote in the coming election I do not myself know. Had Charles Francis Adams been nominated at Cincinneti I should have joined with his supporters at once. I have a great respect for Greeley and also for General Grant.

Mr. Summer's speech has not in the 'east shaken my long and continued regar d and admiration for General Grant, nor can anything that any one may say change my mind in regard to him. Once more congraviating you upon your success and honorable achievement, I remain your own, as thirty-due years ago, William Schlotler.

Ex-Governor Walter Harriman, of New Hampshire, writes from Boston:—"The ticket will be trimphantly elected, and you shall be promoted to the first place in four years." Isaac Myers, Prosident of the Colored National Labor Union, telegraphed from Philadelphia on the evening of the nomination:—"The ticket will be trimphantion:—"The itset will march in solid phalanx to the poils in November and east their votes for the representative laboring man of the nation." The President of the German-American Protective Association of New York telegraphs:—"Accept most heartfest congratulation."

On Thursday evening this was received:—

Natick sends greetings. Your neighbors and fellow townsmen congratulate you, themselves and their country.

NEWOO MORES.

Eventually the proposed the second their country.

New Roman heart rejoices at your nomination."

On Thursday evening this was received:—

Natick sends greetings. Your neighbors and fellow townsmen congratulate you, themselves and their country.

Lieutenant Governor Ransier, of South Carolina, and chairman of the Republican State Committee, says:—"As a worker for the ticket that shall bring success to our cause in the present Presidential campaign, pertait me to congratulate you upon your nomination and to piedge South Carolina 30,000 majority to the support of the military hero of the present century and savior of our country, and to the friend and champion of the poor and oppressed throughout this land." Henry Clews telegraphs Senator Wilson that his election is a foregone conclusion; William E. Dodge, "I will do all I can to secure final success," and ex-Governor Chifford, of Massachusetts, "Good for Philadelphia; now for the redemption of our promises at

phia; now for the redemption of our promises a greester." From the headquarters of the Depart

General Neal Dow writes from Portland, Me.:—"I um glad with all my heart and from the first hoped t would be so. I esteem and respect Cofax very nuch, but thought he ought not to have retired rom his firmly expressed determination that under no circumstances would be again accept any politiom his firmly expressed determination that under circumstances would be again accept any politi-l offices." Many applications are also coming to nator Wisson to take part in the campaign, it he now intends to return to Massachusetts imediately upon the adjournment of Congress nd to wait until fall before resuming his activ

proper to end to make the more apprehension of losing the effect; and the more apprehension of losing to the party be over whether without its appreciable effect; and the more apprehension of losing to the political surface, which it was thought prudent to endeavor to escape. Although indina is contiguous to lilhois, and the existing radical majority in the former State is by no means strong enough to bear up every birden which without its appreciable effect; and the mere apprehension of losing dassachusetts to the Philadelphia nominee is so damaging that it cost not as pang to know the pricident as its representative. Not only must Summer's influence over the bold impender of the President as its representative. Not only must Summer's influence over the mind of the party be overcome, but his own hall, wick must be made to repudiate him by its final you. Hence Wilson on the ticket wild fraut. And were the two to be elected the shout would go up that Massachusetts repudiated Summer out of her far stronger preference for Grant.

But there is a great deal more reason for this appreciable defect; and the part of the administration than it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action it has yet deemed necessary t

But there is a great deal more reason for this alpha-rehension on the part of the administration than has yet deemed necessary to confess. The action is a superscript of the continuous of the case. Mr. Summer has already told. It. Wilson that henceforth their political paths di-erged. As he has pledged his efforts to the defeat General Grant, so must be engage them in the ork of defeating his associates also. And there is r. Bird, too, with the same positive opinions about he head of the Philadelphia firm which he has en-trained from the beginning. He cannot fail prove an uncomfortable adversary in the im-ending canvass, and his influence over his party as not quite been destroyed by anything done at hiadelphia. His organizing faculty is as vigorous low as when he carried the republican party of associates that his shoulders. Then comes fair-r, sworn to be even with Wisson for the very cold louder the latter turned him in the last guberna-tial canvass and coverous of his seat in the Senorial canvass and covelous of his seat in the Sen-te. Here are three powerful agencies in the very eart and centre of the republican party in Massa-husetts, and Mr. Wilson's nomination by no means atralizes them. Suppose Mr. Sumner active neral Butler vigilant, Mr. Bird a candidate 10 neral Hutter Viguant, Mr. Bird a candidate to vermor or Congress as a democratic-republican, in as he avows himself, and the democrat-king no nomination, it would indeed be a pretty estion whether either Wilson alone or with ant could save the Old Bay State to the shallow existers who now think it perfectly secure.

PORETON MISCELLANEOUS TTEMS.

the change of lodgings, mostly caused by the grerated high terms asked by Berlin house protors, was very frequent on the 1st of April. Of een lodgers in one house fifteen left their apartits for a cheaper abode, but yet was are now being distributed among the creat public gardens of Paris—the Tuileries, e Monceaux, Buttes Chaumont, &c.—to replace to eaten by the hungry inhabitants during the c. The bards have been piaced everywhere in s.

Two more of the squadron of mortar vessels built or operations during the Russian war, and since aid up at Chatham Dockyard, were launched on attributed last, Admirately orders directing that our teen of the vessels are to be floated off for use or harbor service.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest and Best Newspaper in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD of the present week, nor ady, contains the very latest News by telegraph on All Parts of the World up to the hour of publiion, including full Accounts of the State of Affairs Mexico; the Washington Treaty; the Results nd Lessons of James Gordon Bennett's Career as a urnalist, with Opinions of the Press; the Workngmen's Parade; the Brussels Murder; Statistics Commerce and Navigation; Vanderbilt vs. Erie, nd the Jersey City Frauds. It also contains the latest news by telegraph from Washington; Politieal, Fashionable, Religious and Sporting Intelli-gence; Amusements; Facetiæ; Editorial Articles the prominent topics of the day; Reviews of the title, Horse and Dry Goods Markets, Francial of Commercial Intelligence, and accounts of all elimportant and interesting events of the week. TERMS:—Single subscription, \$2: Three copies, \$3: ve copies, \$3: Ten copies, \$15: Single copies, five nts each. A limited number of advertisements serted in the WERKLY HERALD.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen.

Monnay, June 10, 1872.
The Board met pursuant to adjournment.
Present—Hon John Cochrane, President, and a quorum f members.

The minutes of June 8 were read and approved.

Of A. A. Phillips, Jr., to be appointed Commissioner of the control of the control

resolution.
cutive Committee of the Eight-Hour League
alarm bells sound the hours of eight A. M.

that the fire alarm belts sound the hours of eight A. M. and five P. M., with resolution.

That Moor Falls be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds That the resolution assigning rooms in the City Hall for the Marine Court be taken from the table and referred to Committee on Fablic Works.

That the Committee of Finance inquire and report as to

price and quality of the gas furnished in the city, and state of the accounts between the gas companies and city, and whether the city can be lighted at less cos

han at present.

RESOLUTIONS BEFFREIGH.

That Thirty-ninth street, from Ninth avenue
North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block t Sixty third street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue, ved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.
I lamps be lighted in Fifty eighth street, from Fifth th avenue.
I lamps be lighted in Fifty sixth street, from Sixth couth avenue. t and Sixth avenue. roton mains be laid in Pifty-sixth street, from

of Deeds.
That permission be given to Frank Dwyer to place an armamental lamppost and tamp on the northwest corner of Eighth avenue and Twenty-fourth street.

Brooks Lato over.
That on the south side of Ninety-first street, between Third and Fourth avenues, carb and gatter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged.
That 127th street, from Sixth to Eighth avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set and the sidewalks flagged.
That taylow sweet, with the necessary receiving basins and eniverts, be built in 108th street, from Fifth avenue to East River. at lamps be lighted in Seventy-sixth street, from Sec

A communication from the Comptroller, designating "The Daily Register" as the Official Journal.

A communication from the Comptroller, showing the partition made for carrying on the Legislative Department from January I to December 31, 1872.

A communication from the Commissioner of Public Works, giving a list of a number of resolutions and ordinances passed by the Common Council in 1871, but which appear not to have been advertised, as required by the charter. PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALPERMEN RE Resolutions appointing sundry persons as Commissions of Deeds. lution appointing a Joint Committee to fix the

Resolution appointing a Joint commerce abay win alarlo's of court officers.

Resolution to grant vermission to construct a bay win dow on house at the northwest corner of Lexington avenue and Twenty-eighth street.

CONCERRAD IN.

Resolution to permit an ornamental post and clock to be placed in front of 23 Maiden lane.

Resolution that Fifty-third street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue, he payed with Belgian or trap-block payement.

Resolution that Sity-eighth street, from Fourth to Fith avenue, be payed with Belgian or trap-block payement.

inh avenue, be paved with Beigian or trap-block pavelessolution that Seventieth street, from Third avenue to
lessolution that Seventieth street, from Third avenue to
less there, be regulated and graded, the curb and
lear stones set, and the sidewalks dagged.
Each by the following vote:—
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover,
aiconer, Fluggerald, Glisey, Joyce, Martin, McLaren,
learbach, Plunkit, Vance, Van Sebaick and Wilder—Id.
Besolution that two street lamps be placed and lighted
afront of the Church of the Society for Promoting the
spel among Seamen, by the following vote:—
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Udman, Conover,
alconer, Fluggerald, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mohrbach,
lunkst, Vance, van Sebaick and Wilder—Id.
Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of
ineteenth street, between Third and Lexington avenues,
e renced in, by the following vote:—
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover,
alconer, Fluggerald, Glisey, Joyce, Martin, McLaren,
lunkit, Vance, van Schaick and Wilder—Id.
Affirmative—The President, Aldermen Conover, Faloner, Flitzgerald, Glisey, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mohrach, Plunkit, Vance, Van Schaick and Wilder—Id.
Negative—Alderman Comau—I. Pinklit, Vance, van Schales and investigate and inches tive—Alderman Coman—I. lution that Boulevard lamps be placed and lighted t of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, on Third b. corner of Twenty-third street.

of the New York Obitinalmic Hospital, on Third corner of Twenty-third street. e following vote — e following vote — autive—The President, Aldermen Coman, Conover, F. Fitzgerald, Joyce, Martin, McLaren, Mehrbach, f. Vance and Van Schalck—12.

By Angele and Van Schalck—12.

Following vote — the President of the Brand of Apporting the two fire companies Frity-shift street.

Following vote — Fritzgerald, Giley, Joyce, McLaren, Plankitt, Van Schalck and Wilder—12.

Vot—Aldermen Martin and Berthack—2.

Vice—Aldermen Martin and Berthack—2.

Vice—Aldermen Martin and Berthack—3.

Vice—Wilder and Wilder—12.

Vice—Aldermen Martin and Berthack—3.

Vice—Aldermen Martin and Berthack—3.

Vice—Obline in Commissioner of Public Works be to furnish and deliver to the Free Church of St.

Virgin four ornamental lamps, in lien of the aps heretofore furnished.

lilowing vote:—
tree—The President Addermen Coman, Conever Fitzacraid, Gasey, Jovee, Martin, McLaren Coman, Conever Joseph Coman, Conever, Martin, Coman, Conever, Conever, Coman, Conever, Conever, Coman, Conever, Conever, Coman, Conever, Coman, Conever, Conever, Coman, Conever, Con

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. -TO LET, BUILDINGS, PARTS OF BUILDINGS FINE OPPORTUNITY.—A CIGAR STAND TO LET at the "Restaurant Parisian," just opened at 19 "Restaurant Parisian," just opened at ic, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth stre BROADWAY STORE TO LET.-WEST SIDE, NEAR Fourteenth street. Apply at 80. FOR DRESSMAKING, DENTIST, HAIRDRESSING OF showcooms, Second Floor, 335 Eighth avenue; five rooms; compact for dressmaking the last five years; va-cated on account of ill health.

OFFICES TO LET-AT FROM \$60 TO \$2,000 PER AN SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., STEAM POWER.-TO LET, ROOMS WELL LIGHTED, 50x109 feet, with steady power. JOHN McLAREN, Third and Grand streets, Hoboken. large Building four stories, basement and loft, 26 front by 75 deep; well situated for any kind of manu-turing business; or will be let in rooms to suit appli its. Inquire at 301 First avonue (Twenty-ninth and ritieth streets).

O LET-BULKHEADS AND PIERS, WITH ABOUT 3 Lora adioining, situate on Harlem River, between 5th and 127th streets. Apply to C. L. MEAD, 2364 Third come, or to C. PALMER, 366 Broadway, room, D. O LET, WITH POWER-LARGE AND WELL lighted Lofts and one Basement; will be arranged it tenness. Apply to the engineer on the premises, 17 star afree, or to S. T. & A. T. MEYER, 85 Walker st. O LET-FOR HOTEL OR BOARDING HOUSE PUR-poses, House, 224, 236, 238, 240 Fourth avenue; to be novated; were for a number of years known as Seaver's unity Hotel. Address THOMAS PITTIS, Plainfield, N. J.

TO LET-LARGE AND SMALL ECOMS, WITH STEAM Power. Apply to JOHN S. SCHULTZE, 53 Wal street, or on the premises, 639 West Firty-first street.

To LET-BUTCHER SHOP, WITH FIXTURES COM plete; No. 522 Second avenue; rent \$15 per mouth. N. H. ESLER, 537 Third avenue. TO LET-ON SIXTH AVENUE, A FINE STORE, WITH I double plate glass windows, renovation just completed, situated on the east slie, three blocks above Intry Journal street. Wing to the delay in repairing it can now be had as greatly reduced rent. etc. 105FMAN, COBURN & CO., 692 Fixth avenue.

TO LET-FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE LARGE

TO LET—CELLAR AND PART OF STORE, VERY DE sirable location for butter and cheese or general pro-duce business. Inquire at 84 Park place, near Greenwich

To LEASE-THE NEW BUILDING, SOUTHEAST corner of Park place and Greenwich street; being 130;36, and five stories high; the whole or portions will be leased to suit applicants. For terms apply to D. J. CRAIN, 81 Irving place. TO LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS -A LARGE BUILDING

1. on Fourteenth street, near Eighth avenue; house 25, 75, lot 125 feet; suitable for business, club or boardin house; possession can be given August I. Address be: 1,496 Post office, New York.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE ON BAST RIVER, NEAR Thirty-fourth street ferry, 14 Lots, with Buildings on corner, 56x50; satisfied for immber, coal, &c. Apply to W. L. PECK, northeast corner Thirty-eighth street and 471 SIXTH AVENUE, RETWEEN TWENTY-EIGHT

4.1 and Twenty-ninth streets—First Floor to let three rooms, in good order; water and gas; for busine, or small manly, rent \$45. Also Cottage, nine rooms, 3. Each 125 st., near steam cars and boat; rent \$38. Appl in bookstoc \$77 Stath avenue.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET. Furnished.

FIRST CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—0. Murray Hill: also one in Newport; grounds, outseand all modern improvements; very cheap. Ap to O. DWYERS, 1,200 Broadway.

PURNISHED RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Heights to rent for the season or balance of year; has 13 rooms, with hathroom, kitchen and isundry! Fine garden and grounds, with abundance of fruit; also stable and carriage house; is seven minutes walk from hudson fiver Railroad depot at Carrianswille; rent \$250 per month, which includes fruit, vegetables and use of fine new. For particulars inquire at 31st West Fourteenth affect, between 16 and 5 o'clock.

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DON'T PAY \$10,000 FOR A LOT IN THE CITY, BUT go to Whitestone, L. L. and get four Lots for one-fourth the money; 41 trains daily.

\$200 PER MONTH.—FOUR OF THE MOST ELE gamily furnished brown stone Houses in the city; also unfurnished Houses cheap. J. M. LETTS, 25 Sixteenth street, corner Broadway.

TO LET-FOR ONE YEAR OR FOR A TERM OF year. The House 33 Clinton place, next door to the Brevoort House, with gas fixtures throughout and in perfect order; house is full sized, three story, high stoop and three rooms doen; for a fashionable tailor, dressmaler or milliner it is the very best siluation in the city, and would, without doubt, draw a large amount of custom from the guests of the Brevoort House and their friends. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Plue street and 35 East Seventeenth street, or to LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, 65 Broad street.

TO LET-ALL OR A PORTION OF THE HOUSE IT Waverley place, near Broadway; would be let for business purposes if desired. Apply on the premises.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

PARLOR TO LET-FUENISHED OR UNFUR-nished, at 520 Grand Street. WIDOW LADY, LIVING ALONE IN HER OWN LARGE, WELL FURNISHED PARLOR; ALSO A

FINE PURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET-TO A GEN-tleman and wife or two single gentlemen who will uire ample room and good attendance. 128 East

PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A SUIT OF ROOMS, handsomely and newly furnished, together or sepa-te; modern furnovements. Apply at 183 East Thirty-th street, third door west of Third avenue.

LADY LIVING ALONE IN HER OWN HAND Pr also unfurnished Floors and Rooms, for dwelling or business purposes; near Union square. J. M. LETTS &, CO., 25 Sixteenth street, corner Broadway.

RURNISHED ROOMS IN PRIVATE DWELLING FURNISHED PARLOR ROOM TO LET-FO TWO gentlemen, on very reasonable terms. Apply at No. 1

LICENSHED ROOMS TO LET-TO SINGLE GENTLE men; first class neighborhood and in the vicinity of best hotels. Apply at 37 West Twenty-eighth street. PURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN and their wives or single gentlemen at 50 West Sixteenth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; private family; references required.

P their wives or single gentlemen at 280 East Tenth street, between First avenue and avenue A. Private house. First floor. FURNISHED PLAT TO RENT-ON SECOND STORY of English basement house 315 West Fourteenth street, his adjustified housevements for a family designing housekeeping; premises elegant; location pleasant and healthy. Can be seen between 10 and 4 o'clock.

H ANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET-WITH all modern improvements, in a private house; terms moderate. Apply at 62 Sixth avenue.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE FRONT PARLOR, with gas, suitable for housekeeping of for two gen-themen. 25s Eighth avenue, near Twenty-second street. TO LET-FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR IN Suits, in a private house; all modern improvements, apply at west side Fourth avenue, first house below Fifty-fourth street. TO LET-IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A

TO LET-FURNISHED, TWO VERY DESIRABLE AND neatly kept Rooms, at moderate rates. Inquire at 17th avenue, second door above Twenty (16th street

THREE NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT hoard, to gentlemen only; hot and cold water, bath, ma and every convenience; splendid location. Apply at 222 west Forty-third street.

BLOCK AND A HALF EAST OF BROADWAY, NEAR Eighth street and Cooper Institute, 33 Stuyvesant rect—One or two elegandy numished Rooms to gentle-en, from \$7 to \$10 a week. 3 NICELY PURNISHED ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; terms moderate; divided if required, Call for three days at 306 West Twentieth street. TH AVENUE, NO. 184, WEST SIDE, NEAR TWENTY.

If first street.—Large from Rooms to let, on first story, backomely furnished, with bath, gas, &c.; also smaller Rooms. References.

28 EAST TWENTY SECOND STREET, NEAR BROAD 20 WEST TWENTY FOURTH STREET.-HANDSOME

r furnished Rooms, en saite or singly r; terms moderate; house first class. 4.5 BOND STREET,—TO LET, FUENISHED, WITH-out board, large and small Rooms, at summer rates, to gentlemen only; central location; references re-quired. Call for two days. 69 EAST TWELFTH STREET, NEAR BROAD

way -A private American family will let, fur-it, a large Room and Extension, on second floor, suc-or light housekeeping, for \$7 a week. 128 WEST THURTY-FOURTH STREET,-ROOMS, men, without Board; first class.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APART-MENTS TO LET. FLOORS OF EIGHT ROOMS-ALL IMPROVEMENTS:

at class in all respects.
THOS. J. DUNKIN, 554 Third avenue. LHOORS ON BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTY SECOND e, hot and cold water, bathroom, water closet, gas,

To LET THIRD AND FOURTH STORIES OF 52 EAST Touch street, near Broadway; five rooms on each loor; will be altered to suit applicants; and let separately desired. TO LET-LOWER PART, 5 ROOMS, 229 RAST THIS. ty fourth street; all improvements; in the order of Third Floor, 3 rooms; rent low.

H. M. CONDIT, 139 East Twelfth street.

EXT-FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT OF 256 West Twenty second street, near Eighth avenue; five s, in good order; large parlors; modern improve-Rent 216. 349 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.-TO LET, A front Parlor, two Bed Rooms and Kitchen; both

FURNITURE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CARPETS, FUEND turn and Bedding of the lowest each price, or weekly or monthly instalments, at OFAREELL's warehouse, 200 Eighth avenue, corner of Twentieth si cot.

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AT PRIVATE SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF ORIGIAT DRIVATE SALE FOR LESS THAN HALF ORIGIBat cost—Property of family leaving city; magnificent
Pommadour satin brocatel Parlor Sult, cost \$450, for \$100;
Gue do. \$100; Marie Antoinetic Parlor Sult in satin, cost
\$500, for \$220; beautiful Turkish Sult, two colored reps,
silk tasses, cost \$500, for \$250; walnut reps Sules, \$35 and
silk tasses, cost \$500, for \$255; walnut reps Sules, \$45 and
Cover, cost \$700, for \$255; mariers, Curtains, Paintings,
Cover, cost \$700, for \$255; mariers, Curtains, Paintings,
Wood and painted: Maitresses, Sulfet, Extension Table,
&c, at a great accritice. 252 West Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

BARGAINS FOR CASH OR ON FASY TERMS, AV B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.'S, 150 Chathana street.—An immense stock of every description of Furn-ture, including Parlor, Dining and Redroom Suits, in great variety: Mattresses, Redding, Spring Beds, Carpets, Oileloths, &c.: payments received weekly or monthly.

OR SALE-A VERY ELEGANT BOOKCASE ee but one week; will be sold at a sacratice at a sacratic at

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS-CARPLES M Furniture, Bedding, &c.
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384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street.
Prices lower than any other flouse in the city.

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